THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY S. F. ROBERTS.

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☞This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, above Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT 11, 1836.

SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.

We were called upon a few days since to view seven calves of the Durham, and Devon breeds of cattle, purchased by Col. *T. B. I. Hadley*, of Jackson, Mississippi. The Durham calves consisted of a *full bred* Durham bull, and 2 heifers, 3-4ths blood, purchased of *Lloyd N. Rogers*, esq. each about *six* months old: the bull was bought for $175, and the heifers for $50 each. The 4 Devon heifers were about 5 months old, and were bought for $25 each. We have not lately seen calves more to our liking. The Durham bull calf was sired by Young Bolivar, out of a favorite full bred Durham cow of Mr. Rogers, of great beauty and fine milking propensities, and is himself as promising a young Durham as we have ever seen. The two heifers of the same breed are also fine specimens of this favourite breed.

The 4 *Devons* are from the herd of Mr. *Richard Caton*, of *Brookland-wood*, and when we say they have descended, without alloy, from the original stock presented by that great Commoner of England, Mr. Coke of Holkham, to our accomplished country woman, the Marchioness of Wellesley, we are sure we have said enough to pronounce their eulogiums.

We are gratified to find that these fine animals have been taken to the fertile and wealthy state of Mississippi, as the very laudable example of Col. Hadley, cannot fail to exert an influence on the interests of its inhabitants which will prove of great benefit to all. And we are happy also to learn that this public spirited gentleman has bought several kinds of artificial grass seeds, with a view of introducing their culture in his state. For these praiseworthy acts he deserves the plaudits and the gratitude of every true hearted Mississippian, and we doubt not will receive them.

Woman and Wedlock.—The longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive she will be of entering into the state of wedlock. At seventeen or eighteen, a girl will plunge into it often without fear or wit; and at twenty she will begin to think; at twenty-four weigh and discriminate; at twenty-eight will be afraid of venturing; at thirty will turn about and look down the hill she ascended and sometimes repent that she attained the summit."

The above paragraph we have seen so often of late, and it seems to be so much a favorite with our brethren of the editorial *corps*, that—at the risk of subjecting ourself to the imputation of travelling out of our province—in the language of Hamlet to the ghost of his murdered father,—we "will speak to it." We confess our love and veneration for the character of woman—lovely and pure as she comes from the hands of her Creator—lovely and pure as she would remain but for the perfidy and treachery of man—causes our blood to boil with indignation whenever we see them made the objects of ridicule or traduction—those *weapons* which the weak and the depraved use so often at the cost of truth and good manners, and only to gratify the malignant feelings of hearts incapable of enjoying the luxury of virtuous actions—those sure emanations from true nobility of nature. Why should a woman be held up as an object of derision?—because indulging in the promptings of feelings which are hallowed by the recollection of their every association, she should desire to change her condition in life, and become the honored mother of a family? Is there any thing monstrous in an aspiration so pure?—in a wish so cherished? We answer no—indignantly no. The Great Author of us all, has implanted in our hearts the desire of union—the good of society—the preservation of sound morals—the interests and happiness of the great family of man—require that this union should be consummated, in order that those great moral restraints which are alike essential to the decencies and comforts of life—nay, to the very *being* of man in his social relations,—should come in as barriers and safeguards against the pernicious effects of those unbridled passions which know no law, nor recognize any rule, that does not centre in their own crude and ill digested notions of self gratification.

Why should it be a marvel, that the "longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive she will be of entering into wedlock?" Does not her every day experience teach—does it not enjoin upon her, with the force of bitter reality, that however consonant it would be to her principles—however consistent with her feelings and wishes—to become the partner of the man of her love—still the chances of being deceived in the object of her choice, is so great—that all her powers of discrimination, of caution, and of circumspection, are aroused, and she becomes indeed, "*apprehensive*," lest in taking a husband to her bosom she will run the hazard of planting there a viper who will sting her to her vitals?—and well may she indulge in such fears; for the world is replete with examples of monsters in human shape, who repay woman for her love—for love as pure as the icicle, and holy as the best affections of humanity can make it, with coldness and neglect—if not with positive perfidy and brutality.

On the other hand—is there any mystery in the fact, that a young and thoughtless girl of seventeen—just entering upon the world's pilgrimage—without experience—without tact—buoyant of hope—with a heart guileless and soft as "melting charity"—should be disposed to look upon the fair side of every thing which circumstances may throw in her way? Is there any mystery that such a creature, who, in the simplicity of her soul—in the innocence of her nature—should be disposed to "plunge" into matrimony "without fear or wit?" She had perhaps, been brought up under the fostering care of parents who had lived as man and wife should live—but to promote each other's happiness. She had, beheld matrimony in its most lovely form, and judging from the blissful scenes she had witnessed from her youth up, had rushed upon the conclusion, that if there be a paradise on earth, it is alone to be found in the connubial state. Is there any mystery in the fact that such an one should have formed too high an estimate of the character of him who was destined by his Creator to be the protector of woman?—that thus confiding, and deceived by the goodness of her own parents, into the belief that *man* is what he *ought to be*—and conscious of her own purity, she should make the fearful election, and instead of realiz-

ing those fond hopes, which her own unsuspecting nature had led her to form, she should find, when alas it is too late to look back, that her pathway is strewed with thorns? But, certainly, she should not be reproached with want of "fear" —for why should she "*fear*" to take *that step* which had rendered those who, through Providence, had given her being, so enviably happy? Nor should she be rebuked as being without "wit," because she had followed the injunctions of her nature, and obeyed the behests of *that book*, which should be as a law to us all.

For the "Farmer and Gardener."

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF WINE CULTURE.

It is not with a little diffidence I essay to write a piece, headed as above, for the American public: a diffidence arising from a fear of being accounted presumptuous in attempting to strike out a plan, in a measure *new*, in one branch of American agriculture; and, what would be still worse, of finding out, perhaps, after publishing, that I had been too bold, and consequently erroneous, in some positions. A diffidence too arising from a sense of insufficiency to recommend in an able and proper manner, what, I trust, I feel impelled to attempt out of a glow of patriotism in my breast, or an ardent desire to benefit my country in a very important item of her rural economy. This diffidence is heightened by a consciousness of being an obscure individual, known as a writer only by the imperfection, perhaps, of a few fugitive pieces, occasionally appearing in the "American Farmer," and its successor.

But seeing that scarcely any writings appear faultless under a strict criticism; or, as in morals, the best men are they who have the fewest faults; so in pieces for the press they are to be esteemed the most valuable only which have the smallest number of errors, I am emboldened to adventure my little production; hoping the motive for publication, and the subject matter, and not its defects, will be chiefly regarded by all candid readers.

If the same apathy prevailed in the American public as did some years since as to the importance of the vine culture, the writer would despair of making any impression through his feeble efforts: but he is encouraged by the fact that attention is considerably awakened up among the most intelligent and enterprising American agriculturalists to the culture of the vine; and to its kindred branch the silk business; to the latter especially since the introduction into this country of the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese mulberry;—a tree making this business doubly profitable in suitable latitudes. Yet it may be fearlessly asserted that should these kindred branches of American enterprise continue to advance as rapidly as the fondest anticipations of enlightened patriots predict, it will be a course of years before *millions* of money will cease to be drawn annually from the country for the articles of silk and wine.

Legislative premiums, and public associations have lately given an additional impulse to the silk business. But little of such encouragement has been given to the rearing of vineyards and wine making. Indeed less is needed. The latter business is more susceptible of being promoted by individual enterprise. The silk business has been advanced too by inventions in America rendering its manufactory more simple and expeditious.—That is America has taken the lead of eastern countries in this particular.

And it may be here asked, may not America make discoveries in the grape culture and in making of wine that may carry her in advance of Europe in these particulars? In reply it may be asked has any imported wine been found superior to some made by Mr. Adlum, Mr. Herbemont, and others in our country?

And if I mistake not, more wine has been made from an acre in this country than in Europe. If ever informed, I do not now recollect what is considered a large product of wine from an acre in other countries. But my impression is that a thousand gallons is a yield of rare occurrence.—Now not to name the large products of Mr. Adlum, and those of others, authenticated in the columns of the "American Farmer," I will mention in particular, Capt. Burlingham's case of Scuppernong vines yielding at the rate of 2000 gallons per acre; and that of Mr. Herbemont, with his Madeira, still *more*. And Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, made, as he informed me, more than 1600 gallons to the acre from the Isabella grape. And the case of a single vine (the Scuppernong) in the lower part of North Carolina yielding more than five barrels of wine every year, cannot we think find a parallel in any foreign land. Now in view of these facts we ask by what system or plan of culture were these vines made to yield so surprising a product? By the European, or one for the most part peculiar to our country? By the latter is the answer. The former would not only have prevented this yield, but as, in case of experiments often made in our land, have probably destroyed the vines. And again, by the culture of what kinds of vines were these products attained? *Native* or *exotic*? The answer is, *native* in all the cases named. Mr. Adlum, Mr. McCall, Mr. Herbemont, Mr. Longworth, and in short, I may venture to say, all who have profitably tried the wine culture to any extent in our country concur in the opinion that foreign kinds of vines and foreign manner of culture will not do in America. But I may say on the other hand that all these join in the declaration that native kinds of grapes, cultivated in the proper manner, will invariably produce a satisfactory result, both as to table use and wine. The unforced inference from the foregoing is, that the grape culture to prove successful in our country must be American throughout.—American in the *selection* of kinds, and American in the *system* of cultivation. As a system of *culture* is my professed object now, I shall wave for the present, or only mention incidentally a *choice selection* of kinds of grapes for American use.

By American system of grape culture, I mean one peculiar to our country, as contrasted with the one generally adopted in Europe.

The European system is briefly that of keeping the vines *humble*, or that of planting them close, and by trimming, not permitting them to attain but a few, say three or four, feet in height. Hence in all treatises on the vine culture, founded on the European plan, rules are given about trimming *rigidly*, or as might be said, when applied to this country, *murderously*. And we do not use this last term unadvisedly: for the concurrent testimony of those who have tried it in America, is, that it not only proves *injurious*, but often *destroys* the vine. Let any one who may doubt consult the pages of the "American Farmer" and other standard American agricultural works.

Many Frenchmen, and we presume skilful in their own country at the vine culture, have totally failed on trial here, or in ours. Indeed, we may say that out of numerous trials made by foreigners in America at vine cultivation, none have succeeded at all except that by a colony of Swiss at Vevay, Indiana. And they too, I believe, saved themselves from failure by deviating from foreign systems.

I have lately understood from an intelligent gentleman residing in Alabama, that the legislature offered land to foreigners on condition of their cultivating one vine, at least, for every acre granted.

And that in the neighborhood, or part of the country where he resided (as to other places he was not informed) a number of Frenchmen were on bounty lands, but had had no success in cultivating vines. And, as I understood, the reason was, that they rigidly followed the system of culture established in their own country.

I beg leave to here introduce a circumstance that occurred within my own knowledge, serving to illustrate this part of my subject.

Some few months since, there travelled through this neighborhood a mendicant Frenchman, asking charities for some relatives left at one of the Cape de Verd Islands; backed by a certificate, purporting to be from the captain of the ship that brought him over the Atlantic. While at a near neighbour's of mine he spied some vines, I had furnished, of luxuriant and extended growth. He immediately drew forth his knife, and cut off some near the ground, and was about thus destroying the rest, stating that their growth was contrary to all correct rules of vine cultivation.

Some men, especially those of narrow, ignorant minds, and *wedded* to old established systems, are incapable of abstracting rules from applications, and differences of times, places and circumstances in any matters. And hence self-esteemed *infallibles*, with all their annoyances in politics, in religion, and even in agriculture.

One error, as well as difficulty, in succeeding with the grape culture in our country has been that of men of capital (men best calculated to succeed if right in the method) employing foreign vine dressers to attend exclusively to the vine culture for them. The result has always been what might be expected by those truly enlightened on the subject.

Having treated negatively on the American system of vine culture, I propose in a future number, (forthcoming as soon as time and press of business permit) to treat directly on the subject in hand and the advantages of the plan recommended.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Halifax co. N. C.
Sept. 26, 1836.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The shortest and best way to make your fortune, is to convince people it is their interest to serve you.

MR. BEMENT'S DURHAM HERD.

For the Farmer and Gardener.

Sir—Agreeably to your request I herewith enclose you a list of the pedigrees of my herd of Durham Short Horned Cattle.

1. *Carlos* is white, with red neck and some red spots on his body—calved Oct. 27, 1828.

Carlos was begotten in England by Charles 878
Dam Galatea, by Frederick 1060
g. Dam Graceful, by Major 401
g. g. Dam, by Comus,
g. g. g. Dam, by Denton, 198
g. g. g. g. Dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

2. *Superior* is a fashionable roan—calved July 1831.

Superior was got by Frederick,
Dam Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, 465
g. Dam Arabella, (imported by S. Williams, Esq.) by North Star, 460
g. g. Dam Aurora, by Comet, 155
g. g. g. Dam, by Henry,
g. g. g. g. Dam, by Danby, 944

Frederick was got by Wye Comet, Dam Tulip, by Young Denton.

3. *Coriolanus* is a red and white roan, bred at Three Hills farm—calved April 5th, 1835.

Coriolanus was got by Copson, (imported by S. W. Smith, Esq.)
dam Dorinda, by Carlos,
g. dam Dew Drop, by Charles, 878
g. g. dam Dulcibella, by Frederick 1060
g. g. g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. g. g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

4. *Dyonicius* is a cream color, bred at Three Hills Farm—calved September 15, 1835.

Dyonicius was got by Carlos.
dam Dulcibella, by Frederick 1060
g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. dam by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

5. *Goliah* is red and white spotted, bred at Three Hills Farm—calved April 10, 1836.

Goliah was got by Washington.
dam Georgiana, by Carlos.
g. dam Geraldine, by Devonshire, 966
g. g. dam Galatea, by Frederick, 1060
g. g. g. dam Graceful, by Major, 401
g. g. g. g. dam, by Comns.
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Denton, 198
g. g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

6. *Sir Dimple* is nearly red, with some white spots, bred at Three Hills Farm—calved Sept. 21st, 1836.

Sir Dimple was got by Superior (No. 2.)
dam Dorinda, by Carlos (No. 1.)
g. dam Dew Drop, by Charles, 878
g. g. dam Dulcibella, by Frederick, 1060
g. g. g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. g g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

No. 1. *Dulcibella* is white, with mottled head and neck, bred by Mr. Whitaker, Burley, England, and imported by Benjamin Rodman, Esq. of New Bedford—calved 6th March, 1826.

Dulcibella was got by Frederick, 1060
dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. dam Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

2. *Di Vernon* is white, bred by Benjamin Rodman, Esq. of N. Bedford—calved December 6th, 1830.

Di Vernon was got by Devonshire, 964
dam Dulcibella, by Frederick 1060
g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

3. *Delia* is white, with red on neck and shoulders, bred by C. N. Bement—calved Nov. 12th, 1833.

Delia was got by Carlos No. 1.
dam Dulcibella, by Frederick 1060
g. dam Delicia, by Major 401
g. g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

4. *Dorinda* is white, with red neck and shoulders—calved November 28, 1830.

Dorinda was got by Carlos, No. 1.
dam Dew Drop, by Charles, 878
g. dam Dulcibella, by Frederick, 1060
g. g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

5. *Dulcedomum* is a pure white, bred at Three Hills Farm—calved September 21st, 1836.

Dulcedomum was got by Carlos, No. 1.
dam Dulcibella, by Frederick, No. 1. 1060
g. dam Delicia, by Major, 401
g. g. dam, by Comus, son of Meteor.
g. g. g. dam, by Marske.
g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

6. *Georgiana* is a red and white roan—calved April 6th, 1833.

Georgiana was got by Carlos, No. 1.
dam Geraldine, by Devonshire 966
g. dam Galatea, by Frederick, 1060
g. g. dam Graceful, by Major, 401
g. g. g. dam, by Comus.
g. g. g. g. dam by Denton, 198
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

7. *Gertrude* is white, with a sprinkling of red—calved April 4th, 1834.

Gertrude was got by Carlos, No. 1.
dam Geraldine, by Devonshire 966
g. dam Galatea, by Frederick, 1060
g. g. dam Graceful, by Major, 401
g. g. g. dam Comus.
g. g. g. g. dam Denton, 198
g. g. g. g. g. dam, by Weatherell's Bull.

8. *Sylvia* is mostly red, with some white spots, bred by the subscriber—calved May 30th, 1834.

Sylvia was got by Copson, (imported by G. W. Smith, Esq.)
dam Susan, by a son of Rockingham, also imported by G. W. Smith, Esq. a great milker and valuable breeder.
g. dam, by North Star, 459

9. *Buelta* is a roan, bred by the subscriber, at Three Hills Farm—calved May 2d, 1835.

Buelta was got by Superior No. 2.
dam Belina, by Bolivar, 804
g. dam Young Flora, by Cœlebs.
g. g. dam Flora, by Cœlebs.

10. *Bell Flower* is white, with some red on neck and body—calved April 3d, 1836.

Bell Flower was got by Superior, No. 2.
dam Belina, by Bolivar, 804
g. dam Young Flora, by Cœlebs.
g. g. dam Flora, by Cœlebs.

In addition to the above list, I have several grade cows and heifers, from ½ to 7-8, making in all twenty-two head. They have run on very short pasture this summer, and have kept in very good order, with the exception of one or two. Owing to the extreme drought our after, or fall feed has been very scant.

In making some experiments with a lactometre I find the higher bred cows gave the richest milk, averaging 20 per cent. cream.

The numbers refer to the English Herd Book. The bulls and some of the cows and heifers are for sale, at reasonable prices, taking blood into consideration.

Were it not so difficult to procure correct portraits of animals, I would foward you some, for your valuable paper, which would give a better idea of the superior form of this beautiful breed of cattle, than a column of written description.

Respectfully yours,
CALEB N. BEMENT.

From the United States Gazette.

BEET SUGAR.

To J. R. Chandler, Esq.—Sir—Perceiving by the many applications made to me for information respecting Beet Sugar, that not only a very general interest prevails on the subject, but also some very erroneous views, I take leave, through your wide circulating paper, to publish a few of my ideas thereon, being the conclusion I have come to, after numerous experiments, as well as from information I have obtained from the most scientific French authorities.

1. An establishment will not clear its expense unless it be calculated to manufacture at least from two to five hundred pounds of Sugar per day, so that the idea of individuals in this country manufacturing profitably for private consumption is preposterous; their sugar would stand them, including labor, a dollar per pound.

2. The greatest advantage will be derived from steam power, which will accomplish three objects at least, viz—first, the rasping of the beets; secondly, the reducing of the liquor "in vacuo;" and thirdly, the boiling of the syrup without the risk of burning it, of which the beet syrup is in much greater danger than the cane syrup; the proof of the former being some degrees higher than that of the latter.

3. The juice of the beet decomposes in the summer in this country in less than two hours. I have known the viscid fermentation commence in twenty minutes. When this once occurs, sugar can never be obtained from it, in a large establishment in this country, it must be prevented by chemical agents.

4. Not only must the acid be neutralized, but the mucilage must be chemically coagulated, the cerate decomposed, and the malate of lime extracted, or the crystalizing will be rendered extremely difficult, if not totally impracticable in many cases, and good sugar will never be made

5. I am persuaded the refining process can be profitably united to the manufacture of the raw sugar.

6. The profits are incredibly increased in proportion to the extensiveness of the establishment, but no one ought to engage in this business who has not *mind*, as well as a capital.

7. One half of the manufacturing expenses will be saved by a scientific arrangement of the apparatus, so as to dispense with, as much as possible, manual labor.

8. Understanding from various farmers within from ten to twenty miles of this city, that they are perfectly content with about twenty or twenty-five dollars per acre's produce, and as each acre ought to yield on an average 40,000 lbs. of beets, which will produce 2400 lbs. of sugar, I have made the following estimate. Supposing the apparatus to be capable of working only about 100 lbs. of sugar per day, it would take twenty-four days to manufacture 2400 lbs. of sugar.

Expenses.	
One acre of Beets (40,000 lbs)	$25 00
Two men for 24 days,	48 00
Two boys for do	22 00
Fire and rent, &c.	40 00
Total,	$135 00
Receipts.	
Quantity of sugar from the acre of beets, would be 2400 lbs. which at 10 cents per lb. would be	$240 00
Beet cake and molasses, &c.	20 00
Total,	$260 00
Expenses,	135 00
Profits,	$125 00

By this general statement it will be perceived that there will be nearly cent per cent profit, but then the interest of the capital sunk in the purchase of machinery is not included. On the other hand, the two men could work twice or four times as much, and the apparatus for the increased quantity cost very little more.

If you think these remarks worth publishing, you are welcome to them, and I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

W. W. SLEIGH,

Hamilton Village, corner of Cedar Lane.
September 30, 1836.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE U. STATES.

That care and skill have improved fruit trees, vegetables, and our domestic animals, are facts known to all classes of husbandmen; and the advantage of rearing cattle from the best breeds is now well understood all over America. The advantages that accompany procuring the best grain for seed is as yet but partially understood and very little attended to.

Repeatedly sowing some kinds of grain on the same land, is in many cases followed by an evident decline in the quality; still this it must be observed, is not a uniform consequence; there are many and well authenticated instances where the change to a new soil and climate is accompanied with a deterioration, and in others as great an improvement has taken place.

As it is known that grains, &c. in some climates and soils degenerate to a minimum; sometimes in quality, in others in quantity, and frequently in both; a practice calculated to remedy these disadvantages is of great importance to the agriculture of the United States. On the present occasion it is our object to point out what may be done, thereby showing what is done in other countries, and under circumstances far less favorable to the husbandman, or to the operations of husbandry, than in America. In Scotland for example, the climate is cold, wet and stormy; yet by care and industry crops are produced, remarkable both for quantity and quality. There the greatest attention is paid to the changing of seed. The low countries procure their seed potatoes from the high districts at great expense of money and labor. The whole oat crop of some districts is bought for, and sowed for seed; this is the case with a portion of country called Blainsley, that lays south of Soutria Hill.

In no country has the culture of clover been more beneficial, or attended with better success than in Scotland, yet the climate is so unfavorable to the ripening of cloverseed, that nearly the whole has to be procured from England or Holland. The farmers of that country frequently change the wheat seed, and procure the best that is to be had, paying very little respect to price, and the greatest attention to quality.

It would appear that the principle by which the Scotch farmers are guided to the results they obtain, is to select their seed from those districts where it is grown in the greatest perfection from the climate and soil being best adapted to the plant. Thus they choose seed oats and potatoes of their own growing, these being plants best adapted to mountainous, cool and moist regions; and clover and wheat seed from England and Holland, which are comparatively low, warm and dry, and better adapted to their production.

It is well known that in America, our oats are not good, they have little kernel or meal; and the quality of our barley is not what it ought to be.

It is to the following circumstance the present address owes its existence.

In the year 1833, a well informed practical farmer visited Pennsylvania with the object of seeing as much of our practice of farming, soil, and climate, as a short stay here would permit. On his return to Scotland, he procured and sent to his friends in Philadelphia some Angus Oats, Hopeton Oats, Barley, Wheat and Rye grass; the cask containing the seed, miscarried and did not arrive here until the Fall of 1835.

Some of each kind of these have been sown here; the wheat came up very thin; it is presumed the seed suffered from the long voyage.—On the 18th April, 1836, the Oats and Barley were sown on rather poor but fresh loam. It is true, the season has been cool, damp and favorable to these grains, still their success has surpassed any thing that could have been calculated on. The Barley and both kinds of Oats are of superior growth in strength of stem, as well as thickness on the ground; they would lose nothing in a comparison with the crops of Oats or Barley of any country, and are likely to suffer from excessive growth, causing them to lodge. One kind of the Oats commenced shooting into ear about the first of July, and the other about the tenth; the marks of which were placed to distinguish the one from the other have got displaced, and this accident prevents knowing whether it is the Angus or Hopeton Oats that first puts out the ear.

Now let us inquire into the economy of farmers adopting the practice of annually supplying themselves with new seed grain—and found our calculations on a farm where about 20 bushels of Oats are sown each year; the farmer of such a piece of land could supply himself with an annual change of his Oat seed in the following manner. It is presumed that each bushel of the imported Oats he sows, will produce 10 bushels; then by annually buying two bushels, their produce would yield the 20 bushels required for sowing on his farm. Suppose the price of the imported Oats to be $1 50 cents a bushel, the 2 would cost $3,—and the price of country oats was 50 cents, the two would cost $1. The expense of exchanging the seed would be per annum $2. The estimate is not given as a matter of accuracy, but as a formula by which every one can make his own calculations.

In procuring a change of seed, there are other points necessary to be attended to besides the quality of the grain, and one of these is to guard against bringing with it the weeds incident to the country or fields where it has grown: for want of attention to this, there are farmers who have introduced into their fields, along with the clover they sowed, the narrow leafed plantain, which arrogates to itself a place which would otherwise be occupied by clover, to the detriment of his hay both in quality and quantity, and that more serious curse, Bensalum clover or white daisy; all this is the result of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their clover seed.

In the British Islands, their Oat and Barley fields at some seasons, are entirely yellow; nothing is to be seen save the bloom of the wild mustard, in some districts called Sheldrics; and this is not the only one of this class of yellow flowering spring weed: in Wheat they have what is here called Cockle, the seed of which is detrimental to superfine flour; all these should be guarded against by the European agent; and to prevent mischief, the seed after it arrives here should be resifted in a sieve that will separate the weeds from the pure grain, always collecting and burning the obnoxious seeds.

In proof of the sincerity, the writer entertains a favorable opinion of this system, he will import for next season's sowing, one hundred bushels of selected Barley, one hundred of each variety of Oats, already spoken of, and, it being too late for receiving wheat for the ensuing sowing, measures will be taken for bringing to this country wheat for the following year.

Such persons as take an interest in renewing their seed grain, are invited to apply to the subscriber, who will furnish them with any quantity, not less than a bushel. The cost will be governed by the price abroad, and the expense of bringing the articles here. The transaction will be attended with considerable trouble, and the limited extent of the operation will satisfy all, who reflect, that there are other motives for undertaking the business than that of making money.

Letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, if addressed to JAMES RONALDSON,
No. 200 South Ninth-street, Philad.

ECONOMY IN FODDER.

If ever there was a time when economy ought to be used in this article, it is the present. It is hard however to start people out of old customs and habits, even if they know that a departure from them will ensure a saving and consequently a profit. The use of a straw cutter has been proved, by those who are competent judges, and who were careful to experiment thoroughly upon their use, has been found to afford a saving from 30 to 50 per cent. and yet how very few there are who use them.

It may not be amiss to republish some of the experiments on this subject, in order to remind those of our readers of them, and to give information to those who never heard of them.

The following method of keeping Horses is from an English publication. The mode is somewhat more troublesome than the common system, but the saving to be made will more than repay the extra labor.

ECONOMICAL METHOD OF KEEPING HORSES.

BY HENRY SULLY, M. D.

Having received innumerable letters from gentlemen who keep horses, requesting a description of my plan of feeding, I shall save much trouble both to others as well as myself, by laying my system before the public. Having pursued the plan above 17 years, I am enabled to appreciate its full value, and, being perfectly satisfied of its superior excellence, I hope to continue the same as long as I keep horses.

Most people who know me will allow, that horses in my employ enjoy no sinecure places, and few people can boast of their cattle being in better working condition or more capable of laborious undertakings than mine.

The loft above my stable contains the machinery for cutting chaff and grinding corn.—From this loft each horse has a tunnel of communication with the manger below, and a tub annexed to each tunnel in the loft for mixing the ingredients composing the provender.

There should be no rack in the stable, because this may tempt the groom to fill it with hay, and thus by overloading the horses' stomach, endanger his wind, to say little of its expense and waste, for it is a well known fact, that if a horse has his rack constantly replenished with hay, he consumes and spoils upwards of 30 lbs. per day.

The manger with which the tunnel communicates, should have cross-bars, of firm oak, placed at the distance of 10 or 12 inches from each other, to prevent the horse from wasting his provender in search of the grain it contains, and this space between the cross-bars, allows the horse plenty of room to take his food.

The chaff-cutter I make use of, is manufactured by Mr. Wilmott, a very ingenious mechanic, who resides about five miles from Taunton, on the road to Wiveliscombe. He also provides corn buisers, of the best construction, and any person keeping three or four horses, will save the prime cost of his machinery the first year of its trial, and the horses themselves, thus fed, to use the language of horse keepers, will always be above their work.

When the provender is thoroughly mixed in the tub, previously weighing out each ingredient, the mixture should be given in small quantities at a time, many times a day; and at night, enough is thrown into the tunnel to last till morning. This process will be found of very little trouble to the groom, who will only have to go into the loft six or eight times a day. As the component parts of the provender are weighed separately for each horse, we are certain he has his just proportion; and I have hereunto annexed my scale of feeding in four classes, for it sometimes happens that some of the ingredients cannot be procured, and at other times that it may be better to substitute others; but, whatever grain is given, it should always be bruised or coarsely ground, and carefully weighed out; for by weight alone, is it possible to judge of the quantity of farinaceous substances the horse consumes; it being well known that a peck of oats varies from seven to twelve pounds; consequently if the provender were mixed by measure there would be frequently an uncertainty as to quantity. Wheat varies from 16 to 12; Barley, from 13 to 16; Peas, from 17 to 15; Beans,* from 17 to 15 per peck. And as wheat, beans, peas, barley, and oats, are equally good, and of very trifling difference in price when their specific gravity is taken into consideration, I am equally indifferent which grain I use, but I should always prefer boiled or steamed potatoes for hard working horses, to be a component ingredient, whenever they can be procured.

As I call all ground or bruised grain of whatever description, *farina*, it will be so distinguished in the following

SCALE.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Farina, consisting of bruised or ground peas wheat, barley, or oats	5lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Bran, fine or coarse pollard,	—	—	—	7 lbs.
Boiled or steamed potatoes mashed in a tub with a wooden bruiser,	5 lbs.	5 lbs.	—	—
Fresh grain,	6 lbs.	—	—	—
Hay cut into chaff,	7 lbs.	8 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
Straw, &c. in chaff,	7 lbs.	10 lbs.	10 lbs.	8 lbs.
Malt dust, or ground oil cake,	—	2 lbs.	—	2 lbs.
Salt,	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.

*The English horse bean is probably here meant.—ED. M. FAR.

By the above Scale it will be seen, that each horse has his 30 lbs. of provender, in 24 hours, which, I maintain, is full as much as he can eat. The two ounces of salt will be found to be an excellent stimulus to the horse's stomach, and should, on no account, be omitted. When a horse returns from labor, perhaps the groom will see the propriety of feeding him from his tub more largely, in order that he may be the sooner satisfied and lie down to rest.

Whenever oat straw can be procured, it is generally preferred; and some like to have it cut into chaff without threshing out the oats; but this is a bad plan, for in preparing a quantity of this chaff, unequal proportions of oats will be found in each lot, so that one horse will have too large a portion, whilst others have less than they ought, although the portions are accurately weighed.

The only certain method, then, is, to let the grain, of whatever description, be weighed separately from its straw, and the keeper of cattle will soon satisfy himself that his cattle are in want of nothing in the feeding line. Many people object to potatoes, and think them unfit for working horses, but, from many years' experience, I am enabled to recommend them as a constituent part of the 30 lbs., and am convinced, that it is as wholesome and nutricious a food as can be procured for laboring horses, which are called upon sudden emergencies, to perform great tasks, as has been abundantly proved by Mr. Curwen, M. P., who kept above one hundred horses on potatoes and straw, and always found that their labors were conducted better on this than any other food.—See Curwen's Agricultural Hints, published 1809.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Sept. 12, 1836.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

ITS LAWS IN REGARD TO THE FLOW OF THE SAP.

MR. HOLMES:—In reading this day in the first vol. of the Maine Farmer, at the 242 p., I was somewhat amused by the controversy about the question, whether there is more sap stowed away in the roots of trees and plants in the winter than the summer. After giving both the learned gentlemen's controversy full credit for their wit and skill in it, I take the liberty of giving some of my views on the same subject.

To illustrate my views, I will quote from Dr. Doubty, the following sentiment,—"The *state* of the *sap*, weather, &c., and not its *location*," [that is the sap] "are more worthy of the farmer's notice when he cuts his bushes, than whether the sap has fled to the roots for future mischief, or any other olden ideas." And to sum up the whole in a few words, he seems to doubt entirely the correctness of the idea advanced by the Editor of the Farmer previously expressed, "that at certain seasons of the year the sap is principally in the roots.

In reply, H. responds, "Will he [Dr. Doubty] take a peep at the Burrdock before his door?—full of *sap*,—how will it be next January?—will that broad leaf and stem be as full of moisture as it is now, or will the *sap* have descended to the roots?—No, Sir. But this does not prove that the sap *has* descended into the roots. Take a

walk in the field or grove after a frosty morning in autumn, and the sun has arisen and melted away the frost, and the leaves begin to droop, you will have undoubted evidence that much of the sap goes off with the detached leaves, and is stowed away for a different use than that suggested by you. That the sap in these stalks which were killed by the frost, goes off principally by evaporation, as the sense of smelling sometimes strongly indicate. (1)

But says H. to brother Doubty, "If you are a veritable Doctor, you ought to know that it makes a very material difference at what time you gather roots for medical use. The Blood root, for instance, when gathered in summer, has less of the peculiar juice in it than it has at the close of autumn, because the sap is abroad in the leaf, and has not been elaborated and snugly stowed away in the roots for future use. True, but does this prove that this same substance rises in the spring to form more of the substance of the plant or tree? What are the facts that support this idea? (2)

From my own observation, I think the proof is rather against it; that is, if it be meant that the roots are any more a reservoir of the sap or fluid not "converted into cambium," than the trunk or branches. Take the trunk and branches of one tree at the time you say the sap is snugly stowed in the roots, cut off above ground; and the trunk and branches of another, with the roots entirely divested of all connection with any means of support, except air, heat and moisture; keep them in a place favored with heat enough to cause the principle of life in them to expand, yet not so much as to dry them up, and they will (many kinds at least) form buds and leaves, and sometimes branches of short extent; but the one which had the root, will, is it believed, have little if any the advantage. (3)

Again, in the latter part of winter, before we could reasonably suppose the sap in the roots has left its snug retreat, you may go to the forest and tap the sugar maple tree in a warm day, after a frosty night, and obtain a copious flow of sap.—No one, it is believed, will attempt to say, this comes from the roots, or that the roots could by any process be made to yield more. (4)

Again, will not a clover plant, and perhaps most of the grapes, cut off when the sap is in the leaves and blossoms, and of course cannot descend into the roots, start as vigorously in the succeeding spring as though the sap had the opportunity afforded by maturing the plant, to stow itself away in the roots. My experience says of clover, it is more likely to die when it stands until ripe. (5)

I know it may be said the maturing of the seed exhausts the plants, and I cannot prove to the contrary; but it does not seem reasonable to me that such small seeds alone should produce this effect.

As to the fact that bushes, &c., if cut at certain seasons of the year, are more sure to be killed; I am unable to perceive the proof it affords to the point at issue either way. The condition of the plants, shrubs or trees, are different, and the general as well as distinctive laws of different classes are little understood.

With respect to trees, I would observe however, that the ripening of the wood in autumn is essential to the safety of the life of the tree, as the top is concerned. How far the roots may be affected by the same causes we know not. It seems most likely to me, by taking away the trunk and branches of trees and shrubs just as the growth of the wood ceases for the year, the roots are deprived of that principle in the sap which gives them ripeness, and of course, life and durability. The roots contain the principal organs by which the tree receives its food, and the branches and the leaves, those organs which prepare this to support the life, and the growth of the tree; and without this the roots are as effectually killed as the top is without the roots.

J. H. J.

Peru, August, 1836.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—(1.) You will please to recollect friend, that we said the sap descended *principally* into the root. It was not denied that some of it was deposited in the buds, branches, &c. In regard to the evaporation when the leaves are killed by frost, no one doubts that.—But as a general rule, the leaves have performed their office before the frost comes. Previous to this they exhale a large quantity of moisture, but not the sap. By sap we mean the fluid that has been prepared in the leaves and become changed into matter for the increase of the plant or its fruit.

(2.) The facts are that this plant pushes out very early in the spring. We have seen it blossoming by side of a snow bank. If it had not a supply of ready formed sap for the purpose, how could the young stem, &c. have been formed? It had no buds and branches above or below ground full of sap all ready for its use. It must therefore have drawn from the fluid stores of the roots. Again, soon after the leaves, &c. start, the root loses its peculiar juices, and becomes comparatively inert. Why is this if it has not expended them in the formation of the young stem?

[3.] Why should it? By pulling up the root you expose an additional surface to evaporation without a competent chance to supply the loss.

[4.] Well, Sir, suppose you cut into a sugar maple in the autumn, as soon as the leaves have fallen, what will be the result? Can you fill your sap trough as quick as in the latter part of winter? And when it does flow—in March or February—doesn't as much come from below as from above and a *little* more?

If it was all lodged in the trunk or buds, why not flow any time after it was formed?

[6.] We find some difference between pruning a grape vine in the fall and in the spring. In the fall when the sap has formed and *descended*, there will be no bleeding of the vine if cut, but in the spring after the stimulus of the season has roused the dormant roots, if cut, the vine oftentimes bleeds to death—whence comes the sap? Not from the branches but from the roots below.

In regard to clover it is undoubtedly biennial, and if that is the case it dies a natural death after perfecting its seed. But if cut before perfecting the seed it may be kept longer. Indeed many biennials may be kept alive more than two years, by preventing them from blossoming and going to seed. The sap of grasses, &c. evidently is deposited during winter in the lower joints and crown of the roots. We once received a choice strawberry root late in the fall. We put it in what we thought to be a safe place for the winter, but in the spring found that the roots had been frozen and killed. On examining carefully we found the appearance of a live spot in the centre of the crown of the root, and by careful attention we at length succeeded in saving it. Now if the sap had not descended into it from the leaves in the fall it would probably have perished wholly.

COTTON CROP IN GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville Recorder, of the 20th ultimo, says:—"The worm and rot, we are, from various sources informed, have made extensive havoc upon the growing crop of Cotton. We are fully satisfied, from what we can learn, that there will not generally, through this part of the State, be exceeding, if that much, two thirds a crop made. One gentleman alone, from an adjoining county, informs us, that on two of his plantations, embracing four or five hundred acres, he is well assured, that one bushel of new forms or blossoms, could not now be found, they having been entirely devoured by the worm. Hence, from the early growth, and that only in part, will there be any thing matured. The grain and provision crops are generally abundant."

COTTON CROP IN ALABAMA.

The Marion (Perry county, Ala.) Mercury, of the 17th inst. says: "On comparing the various accounts from the different parts of this State, we are inclined to the belief that we shall raise about an average crop. In some parts of the State, and in some spots in almost every section, there has been much well founded complaint of the injury done by the insects. Very early in the spring the leaves were almost consumed by the lice. The thrifty though tender stalk, however, sustained, and at length outgrew that injury. Then came the worm which perforated the bolls and caused them to drop. That this last injury has caused the crops to be much shorter than it would have been, there can be no doubt. Where the worm has operated extensively, the weed is unusually large and luxuriant, on account of the excess of sap which would have gone into the bolls. On the other hand, where the worm has not been, the quantity will be something greater than usual, the stalks being well grown and remarkably well bolled."

RICHMOND FLOUR MARKET.

The extent of the failure of the Wheat Crop may be ascertained by reference to the quarterly returns of our worthy Flour Inspector. By this it will be seen, that compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there has been a falling off in the Richmond inspection, of *twenty six thousand nine hundred and forty-four barrels!*

From July 1st to Oct.	1st,	1835	43,067
Do	do	1836	16,123
Deficiency			26,944

We shall note the disparity at other places of inspection, and endeavor to furnish our readers with the means of estimating the loss throughout the State. The abundance of the corn crop will

in some measure alleviate the evil, but the abstraction from the income of Virginia must be seriously felt. The poor will deserve more than the usual attention of the benevolent during the coming winter.—*Richmond Comp.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

THE NUT GRASS.

Mr. Editor: A writer under the signature of "Blue House," has, in your February number, given some directions concerning the management of nut grass, which I have pursued, and found, in part, beneficial. He has, however, committed a capital error in recommending large beds in the first instance. The reverse of this, is the proper course. The beds when made small and flat, will admit of successive *haulings*, which alone, are found to be efficient. The grass when hoed, will in a couple of days appear again, with renovated strength. But its being *buried alive*, is what it cannot stand. It is a savage mode of war, which it does not appear to recognize among the usages of honorable war. But an enemy whom no treaty can bind, but who is the determined foe of human intercourse, has no right to claim the civilities of human intervention. I would bury him, Mr. Editor. It is the only sure way of getting rid of him.

A friend of mine, the other day, called my attention to his mode of treating this scourge, the effects of which, were most obvious. A piece of ground which he had lying fallow, and which was much infested with this grass, he had thickly *blanketed* over with pine trash. He told me he had tried every thing, and in all had failed to destroy this grass; until, at length, he had nearly determined to abandon his plantation. Just about this time, he heard of the wonderful cures made by the Steam Doctors, and he at once conceived the idea of steaming his enemy; he accordingly had a portion of this nut-grass patch, covered with pine-trash to the thickness of six inches, any thing shorter will not cause the perspiration to flow fast enough; and believe me, Sir, when I saw the portion of ground alluded to, which was 4 months after the operation, I did not see a spear of grass, whilst the portion adjoining, was literally covered with it.

Is "Blue House" in earnest, when he expresses the belief that hogs will destroy the grass? If he is, tell him, my neighbors will be at the trouble of driving their hogs to his assistance, if he will but say so.

Yours, &c. JAMES ISLAND.

Postscript to an article in the Sot. Agriculturist.

P. S. If your correspondent Calomel allow his hogs and poultry to range under his fruit trees, he will not longer complain of their being gummy and falling from the trees half grown. The hogs will devour the fruit which falls with the worms in it, the poultry will destroy the little beetle which causes the fruit to rot, and Calomel must, himself, pick out the worms which he will find in his trees near the surface of the earth. Ours is truly a fruit country, but it is really astonishing how little good fruit is to be seen; had our climate been less favoured, our own exertions would have been greater. A great change for the better, has, however, taken place within a few years, and I flatter myself, Mr. Editor, that we shall soon see our markets supplied with abundance of all the finest kinds of fruits which our bountiful climate requires so little exertion or skill to bring to a degree of perfection, not known in less favoured regions.

From the Genesee Farmer.

STONE WALLS.

One of the most significant marks of farming improvement which greet the eye in most parts of our country, is the rapidity with which the half rotted basswood worm fences are giving way to stone walls. The zeal shown in this matter may be regarded as a token as good in two ways:—first by substituting durable fences for those that are perishable, and thus enhancing the positive value of farms; and secondly, by clearing fields from the loose stones that encumbered them, and thus rendering them much easier to till, and more productive.

The general custom we perceive is, to lay the stones into what is called half wall, or wall two and a half or three feet high, then place a long pole of some durable timber, such as chesnut or black ash, properly supported on the wall, then stake, and a single rail completes the fence.—Some set posts in such a wall, and put on boards above the stones to a sufficient height. This makes a handsome fence, but from some little experience with both kinds, we think it less durable without repairs than the other, as winds acting on the boards and posts rarely fail in a short time to loosen them, by throwing down or displacing the stones intended to confine them. There are but comparatively few farms on which good flat stones can be found, either loose on the surface or by quarrying, sufficient for the purpose of fencing, consequently small round ones are obliged to be worked to a great extent, rendering such walls more liable to be thrown down by frost or accident, than they otherwise would be. Where such flat stones can be found, and in limestone districts they abound, whole walls, thoroughly constructed, will in the end be found far the cheapest fences that can be devised. Experience has shown that where walls are built of such stone as renders them liable to injury from frosts, that those which are constructed north and south stand longer than those built east and west. The reason of this is plain. If the whole wall is equally lifted by the frost of the winter, that side which is thawed first will settle first, and the balance of the wall will thus be destroyed. The earliest thawing will of course take place on the south side, and walls exposed to this action of sun and frost most generally fail. Those walls built north and south are exposed to an action more equal in its effects and usually more durable. To guard against the action of frost as much as possible, walls in all cases should have a furrow run by their side, and turned against the wall, that the water may, as far as practible, be kept from standing under it, and thus unequally softening the ground. In building walls, admitting the possibility of an occasional failure, the farmer has one consolation: the materials do not rot—when once on the spot, they remain where they are wanted, and if they sometimes tumble down, they can be built up again.

DAHLIAS.

THIS Splendid Flower has but recently been introduced into this country, and consequently but little known, and although I have mostly devoted my attention to the culture of articles of the most useful class, yet flowers are not without their usefulness; the more we adorn our yards and gardens with flowers, and useful shrubs and trees, the more we increase our love for home, the spot alone where true happiness is to be found; and having cultivated this flower rather extensively for three or four years, I am enabled to judge of its merits, and think the various beautiful colors and shades, large size of its flower, long continuance in bloom, and ease of culture, are properties deserving the notice and culture, not only of the wealthy, but also of every cottager in the country.

It is only necessary to see one of them in full bloom, containing at one time from 10 to 30 flowers, from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, to become an admirer of it, especially when we see a group of them of all colors, stripes and shades. They commence blooming here the middle of June, and continue until frost.

For further information, I herewith add an extract from J. C. Loudon's Practical Gardening, published in London, 1827—since then they have been very much improved in many respects.

"The roots of the Dahlias are tuberous, and fasiculated, the stems rise from 5 to 8 feet, covered with large compound leaves, resembling those of the Dwarf Elder, and with side branches bearing numerous flowers of a great variety of colors, which appear in August, and continue until frost; the plant grows wild in Mexico, in sandy meadows, and was sent to Madrid in 1789—from thence to France, Germany, and England; at present the Dahlia is the most fashionable flower in this country, and the extent of its culture in some of the nurseries is truly astonishing, especially in that of Lee; nor is this to be wondered at, as Sebine observes, for, independent of the great beauty and diversity of the flowers, they are in perfection at a season when, till they came into notice, our gardens had but little ornament."

Culture:—Plant the roots, or potted plants, into the garden as soon as received, any time between the first of May and middle of June, in rich well prepared ground, 3 to 4 feet apart, unincumbered with shrubs or other plants, each plant must have a stake planted with it 18 inches deep and 5 to 7 feet high, according to the height of the plants, and tie up the plants to it as they grow.—Take up the roots after the tops are killed by the frost, and after drying them a few days, pack them away in a cellar in dry sand or mould, safe from frost. Priced catalogues of potted plants and roots of this flower, can be obtained gratis at my Nursery, or at the Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light st. Baltimore.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. Samples of these flowers may be seen at the horticultural room, and our store in Light st., or at the Nursery, where there is the most extensive, and best bloom that ever has been in this State—to see them the citizens of Baltimore are respectfully invited. R. S.

FOR SALE

AT Clairmont Nursery, one Sow and Boar of the thin Rind breed of Hogs, the first about 2 years old, and the latter 1 year,—a rare chance to get at once into this breed—Price $25. Also a few pairs of Barnitz Pigs, and large Westphalian White Geese—the first $10 a pair, and the latter $5—coops, feed, and drayage, 75 cts. each.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

P. S. $2 each will be given for a few full grown *Hen* White Turkeys, pure blood and unmixed, delivered at our Store in Light street. R. S.

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Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 75	8 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	98	102
White,	"	94	96
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18¼	20
Louisiana 19——Alabama	"	—	21
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
Super How. st. in good dem'd	"	9 75	—
" " wagon price,	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 50
Do.	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	6 00	6 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	—	—
OATS,	"	43	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	2 10	2 20
Red, best	"	1 75	1 85
inferior,	"	1 40	1 60
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—

		washed.		unwash	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55	to 68	30	32
Full Merino,	"	48	55	28	30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	48	26	28
One half do.	"	40	45	26	28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35	40	26	28
Pulled,	"	38	40	26	28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is $300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON. hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	15	16
Shoulders, do.	"	13½	—
Middlings, do.	"	—	13½
Assorted, country,	"	11½	12½
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,	"	20	25
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 06	2 12
CHOP RYE,	"	2 12	2 25
EGGS,	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1, ——No. 2	"	—	9 00
No. 3,	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, ...par
Branch at Baltimore, ...do
Other Branches, ...do

MARYLAND.

Banks in Baltimore, ...par
Hagerstown, ... ½a
Frederick, ...do
Westminster, ...do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do
Do. payable at Easton, ...do
Salisbury, ... 5 per ct. dis.
Cumberland, ... 1
Millington, ...do

DISTRICT.

Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, } Banks, ½.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, ...¼a
Chambersburg, ...½a
Gettysburg ....do
Pittsburg, ...2a2½
York, ...¼a
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1¼a2
Delaware [under $5] 3a4
Do. [over 5] 2a2½
Michigan Banks, ...5a
Canadian do. 5a

VIRGINIA.

Farmers Bank of Virginia 2a2½
Bank of Virginia, ...do
Branch at Fredericksburg do
Petersburg, ...do
Norfolk, ...do
Winchester, ...do
Lynchburg, ...do
Danville, ...do
Bank of the Valley, ...do
Branch at Romney, ... 1
Do. Charlestown, do
Do. Leesburg, ...do
Wheeling Banks, ... 2a2½
Ohio Banks, generally 3a3½
New Jersey Banks gen. 1¼a2
New York City, ...¼a
New York State, ... 2½a3
Massachusetts, ... 2a2½
Connecticut, ... 2a2½
New Hampshire, ... 2a2½
Maine, ... 2a2½
Rhode Island, ... 2a2½
North Carolina, ... 3a3½
South Carolina, ... 3a3½
Georgia, ... 3½a4
New Orleans 6

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at $30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at $35 per 100, Cuttings at $50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, $15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
At the Turf Register office, corner of
sep 27 North and Fayette st. Baltimore

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper.
Letters on the subject must be *post-paid*. oc 4

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at $10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep.. 4t.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.
Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.
Sep. 27. 3t.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees; Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1-2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1-2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

se 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of CHINESE MULBERRY, (Morus Multicaulis) from *France*, *Italy* and *China*, of *one*, *two* and *three* years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. WHITMARSH'S extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. WHITMARSH,
DANIEL STEBBINS.
Northampton, Sept. 7.—20 3t.

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good strain —warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gerdener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.
3t sep 20

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed growth 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Crispe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.